



Travelers' Health

Germany



Travel Health Notices

There are no notices currently in effect for Germany.

Vaccines and Medicines

Check the vaccines and medicines list and visit your doctor at least a month before your trip to get vaccines or medicines you may need. If you or your doctor need help finding a location that provides certain vaccines or medicines, visit the [Find a Clinic](#) page.

Vaccines for disease	Recommendations	Clinical Guidance for Healthcare providers
Routine vaccines	<p>Make sure you are up-to-date on all routine vaccines before every trip. Some of these vaccines include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chickenpox (Varicella) Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Flu (influenza) Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) Polio Shingles 	Immunization schedules
COVID-19	All eligible travelers should be up to date with their COVID-19 vaccines. Please see Your COVID-19 Vaccination for more information.	COVID-19 vaccine
Hepatitis A	Consider hepatitis A vaccination for most travelers. It is recommended for travelers who will be doing higher risk activities, such as visiting smaller cities, villages, or rural areas where a traveler might get infected through food or water. It is recommended for travelers who plan on eating street food.	Hepatitis A - CDC Yellow Book Dosing info - Hep A

Vaccines for disease	Recommendations	Clinical Guidance for Healthcare providers
Hepatitis B	Recommended for unvaccinated travelers younger than 60 years old traveling to Germany. Unvaccinated travelers 60 years and older may get vaccinated before traveling to Germany.	Hepatitis B - CDC Yellow Book Dosing info - Hep B
Measles	Infants 6 to 11 months old traveling internationally should get 1 dose of measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine before travel. This dose does not count as part of the routine childhood vaccination series.	Measles (Rubeola) - CDC Yellow Book
Rabies	Germany is free of dog rabies. However, rabies may still be present in wildlife species, particularly bats. CDC recommends rabies vaccination before travel only for people working directly with wildlife. These people may include veterinarians, animal handlers, field biologists, or laboratory workers working with specimens from mammalian species.	Rabies - CDC Yellow Book
Tick-borne Encephalitis	For travelers moving or traveling to TBE-endemic areas TBE vaccine is recommended for persons who will have extensive exposure to ticks based on their planned outdoor activities and itinerary. TBE vaccine may be considered for persons who might engage in outdoor activities in areas ticks are likely to be found.	Tick-borne Encephalitis - CDC Yellow Book

Non-Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

Disease Name	Common ways the disease spreads	Advice	Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers
Avoid contaminated water			
Leptospirosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Touching urine or other body fluids from an animal infected with leptospirosis Swimming or wading in urine-contaminated fresh water, or contact with urine-contaminated mud Drinking water or eating food contaminated with animal urine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid contaminated water and soil 	Leptospirosis
Airborne & droplet			
Hantavirus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathing in air or accidentally eating food contaminated with the urine, droppings, or saliva of infected rodents Bite from an infected rodent Less commonly, being around someone sick with hantavirus (only occurs with Andes virus) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid rodents and areas where they live Avoid sick people 	Hantavirus
Tuberculosis (TB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathe in TB bacteria that is in the air from an infected and contagious person coughing, speaking, or singing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid sick people 	Tuberculosis (TB)

Stay Healthy and Safe

Learn actions you can take to stay healthy and safe on your trip. Vaccines cannot protect you from many diseases in Germany, so your behaviors are important.

Eat and drink safely

Prevent bug bites

Stay safe outdoors

Keep away from animals

Reduce your exposure to germs

Avoid sharing body fluids

Know how to get medical care while traveling

Select safe transportation

Maintain personal security

Healthy Travel Packing List

Use the [Healthy Travel Packing List for Germany](#) for a list of health-related items to consider packing for your trip. Talk to your doctor about which items are most important for you.

Why does CDC recommend packing these health-related items?

It's best to be prepared to prevent and treat common illnesses and injuries. Some supplies and medicines may be difficult to find at your destination, may have different names, or may have different ingredients than what you normally use.

After Your Trip

If you are not feeling well after your trip, you may need to see a doctor. If you need help finding a travel medicine specialist, see [Find a Clinic](#). Be sure to tell your doctor about your travel, including where you went and what you did on your trip. Also tell your doctor if you were bitten or scratched by an animal while traveling.

For more information on what to do if you are sick after your trip, see [Getting Sick after Travel](#).

Map Disclaimer - The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement are generally marked.

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Content source: [National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases \(NCEZID\)](#)

[Division of Global Migration Health \(DGMH\)](#)



Travelers' Health

Czechia



Travel Health Notices

There are no notices currently in effect for Czechia.

Vaccines and Medicines

Check the vaccines and medicines list and visit your doctor at least a month before your trip to get vaccines or medicines you may need. If you or your doctor need help finding a location that provides certain vaccines or medicines, visit the [Find a Clinic](#) page.

Vaccines for disease	Recommendations	Clinical Guidance for Healthcare providers
Routine vaccines	<p>Make sure you are up-to-date on all routine vaccines before every trip. Some of these vaccines include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chickenpox (Varicella) • Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis • Flu (influenza) • Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) • Polio • Shingles 	Immunization schedules
COVID-19	<p>All eligible travelers should be up to date with their COVID-19 vaccines. Please see Your COVID-19 Vaccination for more information.</p>	COVID-19 vaccine

Vaccines for disease	Recommendations	Clinical Guidance for Healthcare providers
Hepatitis A	<p>Recommended for unvaccinated travelers one year old or older going to Czechia.</p> <p>Infants 6 to 11 months old should also be vaccinated against Hepatitis A. The dose does not count toward the routine 2-dose series.</p> <p>Travelers allergic to a vaccine component or who are younger than 6 months should receive a single dose of immune globulin, which provides effective protection for up to 2 months depending on dosage given.</p> <p>Unvaccinated travelers who are over 40 years old, immunocompromised, or have chronic medical conditions planning to depart to a risk area in less than 2 weeks should get the initial dose of vaccine and at the same appointment receive immune globulin.</p>	<p>Hepatitis A - CDC Yellow Book</p> <p>Dosing info - Hep A</p>
Hepatitis B	<p>Recommended for unvaccinated travelers younger than 60 years old traveling to Czechia. Unvaccinated travelers 60 years and older may get vaccinated before traveling to Czechia.</p>	<p>Hepatitis B - CDC Yellow Book</p> <p>Dosing info - Hep B</p>
Measles	<p>Infants 6 to 11 months old traveling internationally should get 1 dose of measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine before travel. This dose does not count as part of the routine childhood vaccination series.</p>	Measles (Rubeola) - CDC Yellow Book
Rabies	<p>Czechia is free of dog rabies. However, rabies may still be present in wildlife species, particularly bats. CDC recommends rabies vaccination before travel only for people working directly with wildlife. These people may include veterinarians, animal handlers, field biologists, or laboratory workers working with specimens from mammalian species.</p>	Rabies - CDC Yellow Book
Tick-borne Encephalitis	<p>For travelers moving or traveling to TBE-endemic areas</p> <p>TBE vaccine is recommended for persons who will have extensive exposure to ticks based on their planned outdoor activities and itinerary.</p> <p>TBE vaccine may be considered for persons who might engage in outdoor activities in areas ticks are likely to be found.</p>	Tick-borne Encephalitis - CDC Yellow Book

Non-Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

Disease Name	Common ways the disease spreads	Advice	Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers
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Avoid contaminated water

Leptospirosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Touching urine or other body fluids from an animal infected with leptospirosis Swimming or wading in urine-contaminated fresh water, or contact with urine-contaminated mud Drinking water or eating food contaminated with animal urine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid contaminated water and soil 	Leptospirosis
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Airborne & droplet

Hantavirus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathing in air or accidentally eating food contaminated with the urine, droppings, or saliva of infected rodents Bite from an infected rodent Less commonly, being around someone sick with hantavirus (only occurs with Andes virus) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid rodents and areas where they live Avoid sick people 	Hantavirus
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Disease Name	Common ways the disease spreads	Advice	Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers
Tuberculosis (TB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathe in TB bacteria that is in the air from an infected and contagious person coughing, speaking, or singing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid sick people 	Tuberculosis (TB)

Stay Healthy and Safe

Learn actions you can take to stay healthy and safe on your trip. Vaccines cannot protect you from many diseases in Czechia, so your behaviors are important.

Eat and drink safely

Prevent bug bites

Stay safe outdoors

Keep away from animals

Reduce your exposure to germs

Avoid sharing body fluids

Know how to get medical care while traveling

Select safe transportation

Maintain personal security

Healthy Travel Packing List

Use the [Healthy Travel Packing List for Czechia](#) for a list of health-related items to consider packing for your trip. Talk to your doctor about which items are most important for you.

Why does CDC recommend packing these health-related items?

It's best to be prepared to prevent and treat common illnesses and injuries. Some supplies and medicines may be difficult to find at your destination, may have different names, or may have different ingredients than what you normally use.

After Your Trip

If you are not feeling well after your trip, you may need to see a doctor. If you need help finding a travel medicine specialist, see [Find a Clinic](#). Be sure to tell your doctor about your travel, including where you went and what you did on your trip. Also tell your doctor if you were bitten or scratched by an animal while traveling.

For more information on what to do if you are sick after your trip, see [Getting Sick after Travel](#).

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[Division of Global Migration Health \(DGMH\)](#)



Travelers' Health

Poland

As of 12:01AM ET on June 12, 2022, CDC will no longer require air passengers traveling from a foreign country to the United States to show a negative COVID-19 viral test or documentation of recovery from COVID-19 before they board their flight. For more information, see [Rescission: Requirement for Negative Pre-Departure COVID-19 Test Result or Documentation of Recovery from COVID-19 for all Airline or Other Aircraft Passengers Arriving into the United States from Any Foreign Country.](#)



Travel Health Notices

There are no notices currently in effect for Poland.

Vaccines and Medicines

Check the vaccines and medicines list and visit your doctor at least a month before your trip to get vaccines or medicines you may need. If you or your doctor need help finding a location that provides certain vaccines or medicines, visit the [Find a Clinic](#) page.

Vaccines for disease	Recommendations	Clinical Guidance for Healthcare providers
Routine vaccines	<p>Make sure you are up-to-date on all routine vaccines before every trip. Some of these vaccines include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chickenpox (Varicella) • Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis • Flu (influenza) • Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) • Polio • Shingles 	Immunization schedules

Vaccines for disease	Recommendations	Clinical Guidance for Healthcare providers
COVID-19	All eligible travelers should be up to date with their COVID-19 vaccines. Please see Your COVID-19 Vaccination for more information.	COVID-19 vaccine
Hepatitis A	<p>Recommended for unvaccinated travelers one year old or older going to Poland.</p> <p>Infants 6 to 11 months old should also be vaccinated against Hepatitis A. The dose does not count toward the routine 2-dose series.</p> <p>Travelers allergic to a vaccine component or who are younger than 6 months should receive a single dose of immune globulin, which provides effective protection for up to 2 months depending on dosage given.</p> <p>Unvaccinated travelers who are over 40 years old, immunocompromised, or have chronic medical conditions planning to depart to a risk area in less than 2 weeks should get the initial dose of vaccine and at the same appointment receive immune globulin.</p>	<p>Hepatitis A - CDC Yellow Book</p> <p>Dosing info - Hep A</p>
Hepatitis B	Recommended for unvaccinated travelers younger than 60 years old traveling to Poland. Unvaccinated travelers 60 years and older may get vaccinated before traveling to Poland.	<p>Hepatitis B - CDC Yellow Book</p> <p>Dosing info - Hep B</p>
Measles	Infants 6 to 11 months old traveling internationally should get 1 dose of measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine before travel. This dose does not count as part of the routine childhood vaccination series.	Measles (Rubeola) - CDC Yellow Book
Rabies	Poland is free of dog rabies. However, rabies may still be present in wildlife species, particularly bats. CDC recommends rabies vaccination before travel only for people working directly with wildlife. These people may include veterinarians, animal handlers, field biologists, or laboratory workers working with specimens from mammalian species.	Rabies - CDC Yellow Book
Tick-borne Encephalitis	<p>For travelers moving or traveling to TBE-endemic areas</p> <p>TBE vaccine is recommended for persons who will have extensive exposure to ticks based on their planned outdoor activities and itinerary.</p> <p>TBE vaccine may be considered for persons who might engage in outdoor activities in areas ticks are likely to be found.</p>	Tick-borne Encephalitis - CDC Yellow Book

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Disease Name	Common ways the disease spreads	Advice	Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers
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Airborne & droplet			
Hantavirus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathing in air or accidentally eating food contaminated with the urine, droppings, or saliva of infected rodents Bite from an infected rodent Less commonly, being around someone sick with hantavirus (only occurs with Andes virus) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid rodents and areas where they live Avoid sick people 	Hantavirus

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Select safe transportation

Maintain personal security

Healthy Travel Packing List

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